

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including postage) to any  
part of the world \$13.  
per annum.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

AGENTS  
OF THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
AND THE OVERSEA-CHINESE MAIL  
may be found at the office at  
the following place:  
Canton, Peking, Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Yokohama, Kobe,  
Manila, A.M. Watson & Co., Ltd.

No. 16,618.

號九月八年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.

庚戌年八月五日

PRICE, 89.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG  
Tel. 614.

### CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

#### BREAD RIOTS.

Amsterdam, July 2.—Demonstrations against the imprisonment of Herr Lieke, a socialist leader, broke out yesterday in the streets of Amsterdam. The military wounded 10 persons and arrested 50, mostly socialists. Soldiers strongly held Post-dam. The garrison has been reinforced. Women and children paraded at Cologne on the 24th June, asking for bread and the soldiers were ordered to shoot them but the order was disobeyed. The police and soldiers then fired, killing and wounding many persons. The traffic in Cologne was stopped until the middle of last week. The "Telegraph" reports that disturbances are taking place at Essen owing to a shortage of potatoes.

London, July 2nd.—An Italian wireless message from a reliable source states it has been ascertained that a secret Council was recently held in Berlin, ex-ministers participating. The Imperial Chancellor stated: "The situation everywhere is serious. If all goes well we can resist for some months and if the people are satisfied with little we can hold out till the spring of 1917. We have no other means of saving the situation than by separating France from her allies."

Berne, July 2nd.—A copy of the "Munich Post" which was confiscated for having published details of the recent hunger riots in Munich, shows that thousands of citizens faced a dinnerless Sunday and paraded the streets on Saturday, the 16th June, hunting for food. A corporal shouted: "You ought to be content with potatoes. The soldiers in the trenches have more to put up with than those who stay at home." The exasperated crowds started to riot and chased the corporal who took refuge in a shop which was quickly wrecked. Policemen rescued the corporal.

Immense crowds surrounded the cafes and wrecked and plundered the premises. Troops with fixed bayonets cleared the streets. Many persons were wounded and 19 were arrested.



### NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

### THE "CHINA MAIL"

#### NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$13 per annum in advance, postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$13 per annum in advance, postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 should be sent as early as possible.

New advertisements should be sent in before 9 p.m.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone No. 22.  
The China Mail, Limited

### BUSINESS NOTICES

#### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.



PURE AND SPARKLING

**Formaxone**

THE MINERAL WATER

THAT FILLS YOU WITH

INVIGORATING HEALTH.

**A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.**

MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

### CHINA AGENCY & TRADING CO.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS & GENERAL AGENTS.

10 Queen's Road Central.

DEALING in American Hardware, Tools, Machinery, Paint and Oil, Lamps, Window glass, Building materials, Railroad and Ship's Supplies, etc., etc.

PRICES MODERATE.

Telephone 2143.

Hongkong, July 28, 1916.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

#### TIME TABLE

##### WEEK-DAY

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

##### NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

##### SUNDAY

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

##### SATURDAY

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUCKINGHAM, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.

**JOB & DE HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Manager.

### KING EDWARD HOTEL

#### Central Location

Electric Trains Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

#### Best of Food and Service

TELEPHONE 373.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."  
J. WITHELL, Manager.

### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

Authorized Capital £8,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,487,500

Life & Annuity Funds £1,887,047

Sinking Fund Account £28,230

£23,970,387

Reserve Fire Branch £2,831,466

Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £78,940

£25,889,229

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

**SHEWAN TOMES & CO**  
Agents

### BUSINESS NOTICES

#### SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS, REPAIRERS

Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders  
**BOILER MAKERS** ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERS. Oxy-Acetylene and Electric-Welding Systems.



#### GRAVING DOCK

287' x 88' x 34' 6"

Patent Slipways

taking vessels up to 3,000 Tons.

#### ELECTRIC CRANES

lifting up to 100 Tons.

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**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.** Marine and Road Motors.

Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft.

Horseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description.

Motor Pumping and Lighting Sets. Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, China and Japan Agents.

Telegraphic address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 212.

### BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!

## MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**

TELEPHONE 298.

### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1893

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
3 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

**Shewan Tomes & Co., General Manager.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. B. TARGART,

MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Chinese, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms. Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day. Single.

Telephone 211. P. O. TELEGRAMS: "PEAKHOTEL."

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## Portland Cement

in Casks of 375 lbs. net.

in Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**Shewan, Tomes & Co.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

#### WEDNESDAY, 9th AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HONGSHAN' 4 A.M. 'HONAM'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 6 P.M. 'FATHAN'

#### THURSDAY, 10th AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HONGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'FATHAN' 6 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) ..... 11.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 5.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 9.00

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2000 S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1800

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 9 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 9 P.M.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 13th AUGUST

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE

S.S. 'SUI TAI'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE

S.S. 'SUI TAI' 538 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSHING' 469 Tons

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 6 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Both trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANTU". These vessels have superior table, accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

**HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)**

Opposite the Bank of China

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft

of 100 tons.

Town Office 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.

Shanghai: Nankai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.

Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

## Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the

highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on

the market; it fully sustains its high reputation

in food value and delicious flavor, and is

second to none in any respect.

Medal Exhibitions, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1889, 1894, 1896, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916.

**CADBURY'S**

**CHOCOLATES**

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND



## INTIMATIONS

## THE HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

(Assisted by Mr. DICKSON FULLER)

## GRAND CONCERT

will be given in the Ball Room, Government House, on the night of the arrival of S.S. "Novara" (due on THURSDAY, August 10th) at 9.30 p.m.

A portion of the net proceeds will be given to the Local War Charities Fund.

BOOKING AT Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. Scales \$2.50 each. Hongkong, July 28, 1916. 850

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

## NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1916, at noon for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1916, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1916, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916. 878

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

## HIGH CLASS

## PIANOS FOR

## SALE OR

## HIRE.

## CASH OR

## CREDIT.

## TUNING &amp; REPAIRING.

## A SPECIALITY.

6, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322

## SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL delivered into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

As Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charges of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents COWIE Harbour Coal Company, Limited. Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1027

## JAPANESE MAKERS

## Every kind of Footwear

## MADE TO ORDER

## CHERRY &amp; CO.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491

Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

## NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Hongkong Stock Exchange will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAYS at 2 P.M. until further notice.

By order of the Committee. EDWARD M. RAYMOND, Secretary. Hongkong, Aug. 8, 1916. 908

## WANTED.

## POSITION AS NURSE

By capable Japanese nurse who speaks English well (aged 35). Apply to CHERRY CO., Old P. O. Building, Pedder Street. (Telephone No. 491.) Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1916. 906

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## NOTHING CAN EXCEL OUR

## DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

Sole Agents THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916. 878

## PATELL &amp; CO.

## Importers-Exporters

## Commission Agents

## HONGKONG.

## Branches:-

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

CHINA:-

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**ANTI-ACID PILLS**  
A French Family Remedy  
For Indigestion, Heartburn, Stomach Aches, and all ailments of the Digestive System.  
**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**ANTI-ACID PILLS**

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they all, and indicating the approximate callings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Business Men may advertise their trade cards for 2s. 6d. or larger advertisements from 5s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

## THERAPION No. 1

## THERAPION No. 2

## THERAPION No. 3

## THERAPION No. 4

## THERAPION No. 5

## THERAPION No. 6

## THERAPION No. 7

## THERAPION No. 8

## THERAPION No. 9

## THERAPION No. 10

## "CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT CIGARETTES are the Acme of Perfection

They are made from the finest quality Virginia Tobacco, and are sold in two strengths: Mild and Medium.



THE CIGARETTE FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

SOLD BY ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

## THE AGITATION AGAINST ALIEN ENEMIES.

## EXCITED MEETING OF LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The members of the London Chamber of Commerce met at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, to discuss the question of the exclusion of alien enemies from the Chamber. The great hall of the hotel was completely filled. Lord Desborough presided over the proceedings, which were at first private. Subsequently the meeting was made public.

Mr. John Walker moved:—"That the London Chamber of Commerce request all German and Austrian members, whether naturalised or not, to resign, and that in future the London Chamber of Commerce shall be for British members only."

"It was evident to everyone," he said, "that the time had come when all British institutions, especially commercial institutions, should shake off and be freed from all German, Austrian, or other enemy influence. (Cheers.) He could not understand why foreigners had been allowed to become members of an institution of this kind. Chambers of Commerce existed to promote and safeguard British interests, and it seemed an extraordinary state of affairs that foreigners should be able to become members and receive the same benefits and same information as British-born subjects, seeing that foreigners were merely to compete with us."

Mr. Cheeseman, who seconded, said that the great majority of the naturalised Germans and Austrians in this country were not loyal.

Mr. James Martin said that the Council had no power to enforce the resolution if it were carried. (Cries of "Then get the power.") Mr. Martin quoted counsel's opinion upon the point, and went on to urge that the resolution would be an insult to our Allies and give offence to neutral countries who had looked after the interests of our prisoners and so on.

There was considerable interruption at this point and cries of "Business, not sentiment." "There are gentlemen here," said the speaker, "who do not want to hear anything on the other side," to which several voices replied:—"We don't want red herrings."

## WE DON'T WANT NEUTRALS.

Subsequently, an amendment was moved including members of the present Allied nations. A member of the audience who attempted to speak against the resolution was shouted down. A suggestion was also made that membership should be open to people of neutral countries but this met with a storm of protest and cries of "We don't want neutrals."

In reply to a question, Lord Desborough said that counsel's opinion was that the only way to carry the resolution into effect would be by dissolving the present Corporation and starting a fresh one.

Sir Fortescue Flannery, M.P., applied to Mr. Walker to withdraw his resolution in favour of the amendment. There was some protest, but eventually the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, and also passed as a substantive motion.

Mr. Bartley then moved an amendment to permit membership to people of neutral countries.

Mr. Stanley Maclean seconded, and after appeals had been made to the Chamber not to "lose their heads" and injure British trade, this amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be carried on board the train or steamship. It may be used at any time, and is a sure remedy for all ailments of the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## A SILLY AND SHABBY AGITATION.

Few things in our country's war record says the London "Daily Chronicle," have struck neutral countries more unfavourably than the orgy of anti-neutrality emotionalism indulged in a year ago by a noisy section of our Press. Great Britain's tradition of steady nerves, and cool common sense, was sadly belied by an agitation so grotesquely remote from the real perils and problems of the war.

Since Lord Kitchener's death there has been a revival of this nonsense in the usual quarters. "We are told that he was 'murdered' by the 'unseen hand,' and exhorted thereupon to intern all persons of enemy origin 'whether naturalised or not.' The detailed Admiralty statement, showing that his ship was sunk by a mine, sufficiently disposes of such rubbish; but even if it had been substantiated the fact that it was a highly important vessel of war would have made any submarine commander sink it, if he possibly could, without waiting to learn from a spy that Lord Kitchener was on board. The newest agitation against naturalised aliens has nothing in its favour but blind prejudice. Many of them have lived in this country nearly all their lives; and most of them, having adopted British nationality by deliberate choice instead of by birth, are every bit as loyal as the native born. In numerous instances they have sons in the Army and at the front; and in many cases important industrial or commercial enterprises of great value to the country depend on their personal ability. The agitators' clamour against their naturalisation certificates does not hit their only; it hits every pro-British Norwegian or Dane or Spaniard (say, every Frenchman or Russian or Belgian) in our midst, so far as it advertises to all of them that there are Britons who want Britain lightly to tear up her solemn engagements. At this critical period of the war, when there is so very much of real importance for our people to be thinking about, surely our sensationalists might be busy with something more useful to the nation and less calculated to discredit it in the eyes of the world.

## THE WAR AND ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

A committee appointed by the Department of Agriculture has reported that during the years before the outbreak of war 3,500,000 acres of arable land in Great Britain became grass land. There was an increase in production of meat and milk during the period. It is estimated that agricultural labourers are to the number of 300,000; have enlisted and it is expected that only 10 per cent. of these will return to the farms after the war. The committee issues a warning that something must be done to fill the ranks of agricultural labour. Otherwise we shall not be able to maintain even our pre-war production. (The committee recommends Government to take measures to ensure the prosperity of agriculture by compelling the payment of a minimum wage.)

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The most palatable and effective remedy for coughing, croup, colds, and all ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a pure, refined, and easily absorbed form of cod liver oil, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of coughing, croup, colds, and all ailments of the throat and lungs. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye-strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS. 17, MARK BLOSS, CHATER RD. HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA

## MITSUBISHI COSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

## SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMAYAMADA, BIBAI & OTUBARI COLLIERIES.

## AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

## Head Office:-

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

## BRANCH OFFICES:-

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsunaga, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong and Canton.

Cable Address:- "TWSAKI" Codes:- A-1, A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

## AGENCIES:-

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonray & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co. Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO, Manager, No. 5, PENNY STREET, HONGKONG.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1830.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE, METALWORK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IRONWORK, PIPE IRON and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 25 and 27, King's Cross, (Old Street), west of Central Market, Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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DOCK NO. 1	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	10	10
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## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

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It is well worth trying, and will mean good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk assists Nature in repairing and building up wasted tissue.

It is always acceptable—delicious to the taste, and made in a moment—no cooking.

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Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes: 1/2, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

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# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. The Chief Justice of the Court, to sell by Public Auction.

## THURSDAY,

the 10th August, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at the Compound, Central Police Station.

CONFISCATED and UNCLAIMED GOODS,

including SUNDRY JEWELLERY.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1916.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

## FRIDAY,

the 11th August, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at the Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Two FAIRBANK'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES

(tested and stamped by the Police)

SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

One Case WHITE SINGLETS, etc., etc.

Also

One Surveyor's Level by Troughton & Simms, London, complete.

One Sextant by Falconer (practically new)

A quantity of Valuable Books on Navigation, Astronomy, etc.,

2 Ceiling Fans and one large Table Fan.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1916.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

## FRIDAY,

the 11th Aug. 1916, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

About 100 Bags of BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION.

A sample of same, with further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1916.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Cms. J. GAUFF & Co. to sell by Public Auction.

on

SATURDAY and MONDAY,

the 12th & 14th August, 1916,

commencing each day at 10.30 a.m., at their Premises at Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE

Comprising:

Gold and Gem Jewellery; English, American, and Swiss 18ct. and 14ct. Watches; Silver and Nickel Watches; Diamonds; Pearls; Marine Chronometers; Liquid Steering Compasses; Log Boilers; Sinks; Thomas' Compass Cards; Board of Trade and Standard Mercury; Barometers; Megaphones; Anemometers; T-Squares; Set Squares; Curves; Microscopes; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Surveying Chains and Arrows; Admiralty Charts; Nautical Books; Optical Sundries.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from 10th August.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 27, 1916.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

## THURSDAY,

the 10th August, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m., at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's Godown at 4/a "Chiyu Maru"

A QUANTITY OF

COPPER, BRASS and IRON PIPES,

FITTINGS, Etc., Etc.

Also

3 BRONZE PROPELLERS.

On view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1916.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Liquidators of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank Messrs. Hughes and Hough will sell by Public Auction, on

## FRIDAY,

the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 p.m., within the building No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong formerly the premises of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank.

The Valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., contained on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said premises.

As follows:—

Four Large Fire Proof Safes, Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Bookcases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Arm-chairs, Sofas and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters, Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets, Book Wagon, etc., etc. Ceiling Fans, Electric Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Friday, 4th August, until day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors

for the Liquidators of the

Deutsch Asiatische Bank

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1916.

## FOR SALE

### FOR SALE.

MOTOR CAR and MOTOR CYCLE TIRES "Firestone" and "Kelly-Springfield."

### ALL SIZES.

Copper Queen Belting

from 1 inch to 20 inches.

KWONG WING TAI,

84 Wing Lok Street.

Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1916.

### FOR SALE.

ONE 3/4 in. NEW TYPE TAPPET

STEAM-ROCK, DRILL, complete

with numerous spares, also ONE STEEL

VERTICAL CROSS-TUBE, BOILER

with all fittings working pressure 50 lbs. per square inch mounted on trolley.

Apply—GILMAN & Co.

EVERY BEETLE

EVERY BUG

is killed

by Keating's

powder

Use

KEATING'S

POWDER

Keating's

powder

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pesticide

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to-day

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which

kills

all

insects

and

bugs

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all

other

pests

which

infest

the

house

and

the

garden

and

the

fields

and

the

woods

and

the

mountains

## THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

### THE OPENING DAYS OF THE OFFENSIVE.

(BY CORRESPONDENTS OF "THE TIMES")

## THE BRITISH THRUST.

### A LONG BATTLE AHEAD.

PARIS, CAN, 2nd July.

It is now possible to get something like an accurate picture of the results of the first day's fighting in the battle which is now raging here; and the essential fact which stands out is that on the main part of our offensive both we and the French, co-operating on our right, won complete success.

On the northern portion of the front of the real attack we made less progress. Over part of this area we still hold our original front line. At other points fighting is now in progress in the rear of the German first line, with the situation very obscure. At Serre, at Thierval, and at Beaumont Hamel the Germans still hold the villages which bear those names. We are in occupation of part of their front line between Beaumont Hamel and Thierval, and when I left the district at 4 o'clock this afternoon we were extending our footing. At other places, after our first advance, we have fallen back on our original positions. The situation here must remain obscure until the issue of the struggle which is now going on for possession of the crucial positions in this extremely difficult piece of country, especially Serre and Thierval.

Everything here, however, is for the moment secondary compared to the progress made upon the south. A glance at the map will show why, in co-operating with a French advance along the Somme, what was necessary was a thrust almost due eastward from Albert, to flatten out the German salient, the angle of which was at Fricourt. As I write, not only have we taken Fricourt, but Mametz and Montauban, well to the eastward, are both in our hands.

Fricourt itself was the scene of most desperate fighting, and it was not until 2 o'clock this afternoon that we finally carried the village itself by assault, after we had been in occupation of a greater part of Fricourt Wood (beyond the village), and of high ground on the south of it since last evening. Fricourt itself is a point of considerable strategic value, or the Germans would not have held it as the nose of a salient. Still more, however, has it a sentimental importance, as there is scarcely any place on the whole front which has been the scene of more persistent and deadly fighting at short range. Hardly any bit of all this tortured country has been so wracked with mines, so shell-torn, and so watered with blood. If we have wrested it permanently from the enemy it is no mean success.

How strong the position here was is sufficiently shown by the fact that it was able to hold out long after we were in possession of both Mametz and Montauban, nearly three miles to the eastward. The capture of Montauban, from its commanding position, is especially satisfactory. Beyond Montauban proper, some half a mile to the south-east, are large brick yards and buildings known on the maps as La Delgalerie, which it was understood had been converted by the Germans into a post of exceptional strength. It was anticipated that we should find La Briquerie most troublesome and that it would probably have to be mastered for future treatment. As a matter of fact, when a party was sent to take it, it was found to have been so utterly destroyed by our shell fire that we took it and the remnant of its garrison as prisoners with very slight opposition.

The success of the advance on this main section of the front is, most heartening. The enemy's losses at Fricourt, and Montauban are known to have been immense.

OUR CASUALTIES. Today I have seen large numbers of German prisoners, including one batch of 470 at a single place. In all it is believed that to date we have taken about 3,000. I have also visited some of our wounded in the collecting "vans." They are extraordinarily "cheery" and brave. It is gratifying to know (and I have gathered the same information at too many points to have any doubt of its accuracy) that an exceptionally large proportion of our casualties are very light wounds, being injuries from shrapnel and machine-gun fire. Whatever our total casualties may be, the proportion of permanent disabilities will be very small.

Of an affair of such magnitude and covering so wide an area it is only possible to speak in general terms. Certain things, however, stand out definitely. In the first place, our artillery fire had over most of the front been extremely destructive and very good. So thorough was it that German officers taken prisoner say they had expected, considering the preparatory fire, to have been hit, the attack to be delivered three days earlier than it was. An always bitter enemy, these "vans" place, when individual life of German and British soldiers is concerned, is a very different thing from the general picture of the battle which is painted in the headlines of the newspapers.

Another point established is that the enemy had in the last few days very much strengthened his front line at certain points. Regiments which were known to be in reserve some miles back at week-ago were found in the front trenches and many prisoners were taken from them.

### UNDERGROUND DEFENCES.

More important is the extreme elaborateness of what may be called the German underground defences, though this is nothing new. Many of the villages in this part of France have complete systems of catacomb-like cellars, like the famous cellars of Albert. This is the case at Thierval and at Serre. In all these cases the German has made the fullest use of them, and has extended them into elaborate subterranean barracks and fortified positions. Elsewhere we have found dug-outs over 800 ft. deep, proof against any shells, and even these have in some instances lower stories yet, where stores were kept. The value of such underground habitations in case of such a bombardment as we have inflicted on him is obvious. The complete destruction of a village overhead only increased the thickness of the protective covering. Mention was made in my dispatch of yesterday of the fact that at Thierval, after our men had passed the enemy issued from secret hiding places underground, and took our men in the rear with machine-guns. The fact that the Germans are still holding out in the various villages mentioned above in the northern part of the line is in each case due to these elaborate underground works.

At one place a number of Germans came out of the dug-outs holding up their hands and bearing white flags. They were rounded up and left under guard. After the main body of our troops had gone on more of the enemy poured out of the burrows, very much outnumbering the guard, and the prisoners, getting such weapons as they could, joined the new comers in turning on their captors. Whether it is a legitimate rule de guerre or not is probably not a question which much troubles the Germans.

In which connection I wish to bear testimony to the fact that to-day I saw a large body of German prisoners at a certain place about 200 yds. away by train, and the British soldiers on guard were giving them all their own biscuits and cigarettes. An officer said to me: "Tommy's only idea, when he catches these fellows, is to feed them."

### ENEMY'S MACHINE-GUN STRENGTH.

Another point to be mentioned in connection with the German resistance is the immense strength of their machine-guns. That, again, is not new; but it is only in such an operation as this, where we are attacking positions which the enemy has been laboriously perfecting for nearly two years, that the value of their machine-gun equipment and organization is demonstrated in the fullest degree. Wherever their resistance has met with any success, the chief factor in that success has been the survival of their machine-guns in impregnable positions where our bombardment could not reach them. In several cases such guns were able to play on our troops as they came from the trenches, doing considerable damage, and instances have been reported to me in which the machine-guns were only silenced when we had reached the enemy's line and the men manning the guns had been killed either with the bayonet or with bombs. I am sorry to say that the evidence is undoubted that the machine-guns played upon our wounded on the ground. I have to-day talked with several wounded men, who only saved themselves by lying in shallow holes half full of water until dusk came and then crawling back to our lines.

### GALLANT DEEDS OF TROOPS.

All the foregoing makes only a random summary of the chief aspects of a very large and confused situation. The one conspicuous fact in the day's achievement is the brilliant success of our main attack in the Fricourt-Mametz region. It is only the beginning of what promises to be a most stupendous battle. It is no time yet to talk of "victory," but we can assuredly claim great success. And, as always, there can be no praise too high for the gallantry of our men. It may be that they are almost too gallant and over-zealous to go too far, but that is an splendid fault. Nothing could exceed the spirit of those whom I have seen today—whether wounded or unwounded—whether coming back from the front or going to it. They are all and always the same.

### THE ROAD TO PERONNE.

The most important progress made by the French yesterday was in the centre of the salient which they are cutting of the German front. Here the French, having cut the double trench line of the second German position, found a formidable barrier in the tremendously fortified little village of Flaucourt, barring the road to Peronne. Here the troops which had taken Flaucourt advanced yesterday and carried the whole of the "defence" of the village of Flaucourt and established themselves on the crest of that spot. The capture of Flaucourt is likely to prove exceedingly embarrassing to the enemy. The whole of this southern section of the Allied battlefield is entered by the erratic squiggles of the Somme which flows a complete, impregnable, north-south road, now east and west. The German troops now being driven by the French on to Peronne have but three supply roads from the north, which involve a big detour across the Somme Valley, or along the Peronne-Flaucourt railway, which is now completely dominated by the French guns. The Somme crossings are peculiarly fragile constructions and offer unusually good targets for artillery, as for nearly 100 years the bridge are built of stone and are not reinforced with steel.

### THE FRENCH DRIVE ON PERONNE.

From the village of Flaucourt the French have this morning driven a force of about 1,000 men across the Somme Valley, and have taken the village of Peronne. The French have now taken the village of Peronne, and have driven a force of about 1,000 men across the Somme Valley, and have taken the village of Peronne. The French have now taken the village of Peronne, and have driven a force of about 1,000 men across the Somme Valley, and have taken the village of Peronne.

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It would be unwise yet to attempt to apportion praise among the various regiments engaged. That will come in due course. On all sides, however, one hears praise of Ulster troops, who had an extremely difficult task to perform. I have heard to-day most generous testimony to their gallantry, not only from the higher officers of the corps, but, what perhaps counts for even more, from the troops engaged on their immediate left. The Germans also have won more glory. But any enumeration now must be inadequate; the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Rifles, the Suffolk, the Royal Scots, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Warwickshire, all of these, and others no less, when all is known, will be found to have done magnificently.

### GENERAL FOCH'S ADVANCE.

#### WITHIN SIGHT OF PERONNE.

PARIS, 4th July.

It is now possible to state without any exaggeration that the French who are fighting south of the Somme are well on the way to winning a really striking success, striking not only by the number of prisoners and guns captured and by the ground covered, but by the rapidity with which the successive German lines have been forced in the course of operations in which speed was not considered to be a capital factor.

On Saturday the first defence line was carried for a distance of five miles, and on Sunday the second defensive line was broken through on a front of about three miles. Yesterday the point of the French wedge was driven into the third line at Flaucourt (about 21 miles south-west of Peronne) and the French became masters of the plateau of Peronne, from which, town they are now only three miles away.

### THE TWO BATTLEFIELDS.

The battlefield of the French south of the Somme consists of two zones, differing widely from each other in character. In the northern portion, the French are fighting along the Valley of the Somme, a loose, generous stream which scatters its waters in large, level-covered ponds and marshes. This portion of the front is dotted with clumps of trees and occasional woods. The southern section is bare, well-timed plateau land. "Along the river the French hit out lustily yesterday. Their possession of Mercoeur Wood (just east of Fricourt) proved of great profit to them. The French pushed their attack down from Mercoeur Wood upon the little village of Feuilleries, at the head of the bridge leading northwards across the Somme canal and river to Ham. The division which was entrusted with the operation carried Feuilleries with the bayonet and grenades, and the French, striking out north-east, pushed through the Chapelle Wood, and captured the hamlet of Buscourt (three miles north-west of Peronne).

The achievement of the French in this northern corner of their battlefield has carried them right beyond the German second line, which at this point had been specially strengthened. The first German line consisted of three trench lines. The second line, however, from Harbécourt (about four miles west of Peronne) to Asselviere (about five miles south-west of the same town), was only a double one. North of Harbécourt the double line stretched out to Feuilleries, and in front of that double line was a special trench organization from Harbécourt to Mercoeur Wood.

The French, in carrying the Chapelle Wood, have in reality got beyond the three main defensive positions of the Germans, and the dash with which this was achieved in full of promise for success—lower down the front. The capture of Feuilleries, and of Hill 106 to the south of it, will enable the French artillery south of the Somme to lend a very helping hand in the sterner struggle which is proceeding north of the river in the neighbourhood of Ourlu, where the advance has been much slower.

### THE ROAD TO PERONNE.

The most important progress made by the French yesterday was in the centre of the salient which they are cutting of the German front. Here the French, having cut the double trench line of the second German position, found a formidable barrier in the tremendously fortified little village of Flaucourt, barring the road to Peronne. Here the troops which had taken Flaucourt advanced yesterday and carried the whole of the "defence" of the village of Flaucourt and established themselves on the crest of that spot. The capture of Flaucourt is likely to prove exceedingly embarrassing to the enemy. The whole of this southern section of the Allied battlefield is entered by the erratic squiggles of the Somme which flows a complete, impregnable, north-south road, now east and west. The German troops now being driven by the French on to Peronne have but three supply roads from the north, which involve a big detour across the Somme Valley, or along the Peronne-Flaucourt railway, which is now completely dominated by the French guns. The Somme crossings are peculiarly fragile constructions and offer unusually good targets for artillery, as for nearly 100 years the bridge



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## POWELL'S

HIGH-CLASS  
GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

**SUMMER  
SPECIALITIES.**

FLANNEL OR SERGE  
**TROUSERS**

COTTON, LINEN OR SILK  
**COATS**

MATERIALS GUARANTEED

THE DIARY.

**MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.**  
9.15 p.m.—The Palace, Kowloon.

### MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of confiscated and unclaimed Goods and Jewellery at the Compound, Central Police Station.  
11 a.m.—Auction of Propellers, Pipes, Fittings, etc. ex. s.s. "Chiyo Maru" at Kowloon Godowns.  
9.30 p.m.—Concert by Humphrey Bishop Co. at Government House.

### General Memoranda.

**FRIDAY, August 11.—**  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of two Weighing Machines, Household Furniture, Singlets, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
11 a.m.—Auction of Boiler Covering Composition at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
3 p.m.—Auction of Office Furniture, Sales, Fittings, etc., etc. at No. 7 Queen's Road Central (formerly the Deutsch Asiatische Bank).  
**SATURDAY, August 12.—**  
Noon.—Hongkong Hotel Co's. half yearly Meeting.  
Night 8.15 at the V.R.C.  
**SAT. AND MON., Aug. 13 & 14.—**  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Stock in Trade of C. J. Galt & Co. at Alexander Building.  
**SUNDAY, August 13.—**  
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by "Taishan".  
5 p.m.—Full moon.

this respect the United States will be taking up precisely the same attitude as England has taken up. If this be so, it should mean that when the terms of peace are signed the Power or Powers guilty of any infraction of their will have to count upon the influence of the United States as a strong military and naval Power being cast in the scale against them. This "Preparedness" campaign in America had its birth at a meeting of "a League to Enforce Peace" at which President Wilson delivered an epoch-making speech. The *New Republic*, which is regarded as one of the most thoughtful of American journals, says of American "Preparedness."

"To England it means our aid against an aggressor and an end to the fear that the British Commonwealth can be challenged and destroyed. To France it means that in a war of defence the would be guaranteed by the joint power of Britain and America. To Belgium it means that she becomes the ward not only of those competing nations, but also of a Power which cannot be accused of any selfish designs upon her. The future violator of Belgium would face at once the united arms of Western civilization. To Germany it means security in return for the abandonment of aggression. It offers her the choice between arming again to meet all Europe and finding real safety in a league of the Western World. Let that alternative once be offered to the German people, and if radical and social democratic Germany does not make the decent choice, it is because Germany is incapable of learning anything. For our part we have no question that a people as educated as the Germans will make the right choice once the opportunity is offered with convincing sincerity. You can fool and frighten a people into aggression once, but when the price is as terrible as the price has been, you cannot do it again if there is a plain alternative in sight."

"Let no-one suppose," says the *New Republic*, "that Mr. Wilson made his offer without realizing its significance. It is a fact that there are definite assurances from the Foreign Office, both of France and England, that such a league is desired. There is excellent reason for believing that Berlin is favourable to the idea." Mr. Gardiner also has stated that he has excellent reason to know personally that President Wilson only spoke after long and patient inquiry. That he was able to speak after that inquiry was made is the happiest omen of the future and, if that so, we can agree that President Wilson has given his country a new mission and the world a new hope.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A warning was sent out by the Manila Observatory to-day of a Typhoon in about 12° Long. E. and 22° Lat. N., direction unknown.

We are asked to mention that tickets for the Humphrey Bishop Concert will be available at Government House on the night of the performance.

Mr. E. L. Ezra of Shanghai has bought for \$242,000 the properties in Whangpoo Road occupied by the American Consulate. It is understood that Mr. Ezra has been approached with a view to the sale of the property to the American Government.

It has been announced in San Francisco that the new Pacific Mail Co's steamer the *Euclid* will be in command of Captain Nelson, formerly of the *Kaiser*. Engineer Paul, also formerly with the Pacific Mail on the Pacific coast, will be in charge of the engine room. The three ships of the Company—the *Euclid*, *Venezuela* and *Colombia*—are stated to have cost \$1,000,000 gold.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's report shows that Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Jerram, who was the Admiral on the China Station at the time of the outbreak of the war and for a considerable time afterwards, was in command of the Second Battle Squadron in the Jutland fight, and "Koenig" classes between 6.30 and 7.20 p.m. The ships of Admiral Jerram's Squadron which had dropped back, apparently, severely damaged. Vice-Admiral Jerram is among those to whose service Admiral Jellicoe draws special attention in the conclusion of his report.

### SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pain quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## CANTON SITUATION.

### ACTION BY THE PEKING GOVERNMENT.

Telegrams from Peking state that the Government is taking up a very firm attitude in regard to the deplorable situation in Kwangtung Province, and is prepared to resort to extreme measures.

Li Lih Kwan has been ordered to take his troops back to Yunnan Province and the Government threatens to despatch armies to deal with him if he disobeys.

Lung Chai Kwong has been asked by the Government to select either Mok King Yee or Tam Ho Ming to act as Tutor at Canton pending the arrival of Luk Wing Ting.

It is reported that the troops of Hunan and Kiangsi have been ordered to mobilise on the frontier, prepared to march on Kwangtung at any moment.

There has been little or no abatement in the fighting during the past few nights, in one neighbourhood of Wong Sha.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### WANTED TO MAKE A FEW DOLLARS.

Persons who come to reside at the Seamen's Institute would be well advised to be cautious in their conversations. One conversation overheard at the building the other night ended in a Montenegro being charged before Mr. J. R. Wood on a charge of being in possession of 16 ounces of morphine.

Revenue Officer Wilden told the Magistrate that defendant came to Hongkong on July 30th and went to live at the Seamen's Institute. He got into conversation with a man and the result was that defendant's boxes were searched and the morphine discovered. Defendant also made an appointment to meet a certain person in Pottinger Street and as he was waiting he was arrested.

Defendant said he wanted to make a few dollars to pay his passage to Manila. Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$2,000 and six months imprisonment.

## A CASE FROM SWATOW.

The Swatow Trading Co. in the Summary Court this morning sued Lee Bros of Swatow for \$514.60, the value of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Crew, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended. The goods were sold to defendants in April, 1914, and they were transhipped to Germany and had not been paid for. The German firm had written defendants and said they would pay when the English had been beaten.

Mr. Gardiner said yesterday a representative of the defendant firm interviewed him at the office and said the claim was in the course of settlement. He had received no further instructions.

Mr. Crew said he knew nothing of the settlement except that his client said he had been made an offer which was unsatisfactory.

The plaintiff proved his case and secured judgment with costs.

## FAREWELL TO REAR-ADMIRAL ANSTRUTHER.

### ROWED OUT BY AN OFFICERS' CREW.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Anstruther left for Home by the "Empress of Asia" to-day.

A farewell to the Rear-Admiral took place on the H.M.S. Tamar this morning. When he descended the gangway he entered a boat composed of an officer crew. He was rowed around the harbour and then taken outside when he was towed to the *Empress*.

As the boat moved out the band of the 74th Punjab played "Auld Sang Syne."

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary) was present representing the Governor.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVES.

### OPENING OF A CLUB.

H.E. The Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.) this morning opened the Hongkong Police Reserve Headquarters Club, in the presence of a full attendance of officers, sergeants and a few visitors including the Hon. Mr. E. H. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. T. Hough, the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer (Capt. Superintendent of Police), Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve), Mr. J. W. Franks (Assistant Superintendent), and others.

His Excellency said he was very glad to have the opportunity of rendering a very small service to the Police Reserve, because they had done a very great service to the Colony and to himself. The Reserve was formed in February 1915 when, owing to the outbreak of war, the Police Force was in need of considerable assistance and he would like to record the names of the first men who enrolled themselves in the Reserve and whose actions, as they could see, had very far-reaching results.

Messrs. V. Arnold, J. H. Backhouse, J. T. Birn, W. A. Butterfield, W. A. Eustace, E. H. Evans, A. Fothergill, W. H. Gaskell, G. Grimbly, A. Irwin, F. C. Jenkin, C. H. Kim, W. Knight, F. Mason, P. Maxwell, C. C. Moon, Eldon Potter, G. E. Roynance and G. Wittich. From that small number the force had developed until the strength to-day was 550 men. He had had occasion to see the force, along with the General Officer Commanding, and the impression given to both of them was most favourable; in fact one would hardly credit that in so short a time so many men who had not had any previous experience in military training should have made such a good showing.

His Excellency also commented on their good display at the range and proceeded to refer to the organisation of the force. One characteristic, was the harmonious manner in which the various ranks worked together. In that, he thought, they had found the spirit of the Hongkong Police Force, the force with which he himself was connected for nine years, and one of whose characteristics was the splendid tone which pervaded the whole force. He prided himself that he knew something of the Police forces and proceeded to refer to his connection with the Royal Irish Constabulary which in the recent tragic events in Ireland added laurels to its proud record; his knowledge of the Liverpool force, and a smattering of the Metropolitan Force. He had viewed with a critical eye the Police Forces at Singapore and Ceylon, and of course, he knew the Police Force of Fiji. The Hongkong Police Force would compare favourably with any of them. It was a great pleasure to him to see that the younger force was working so harmoniously with the older force and it showed that the younger force had some of the fine tone which animated the older one.

After referring to the division of the Reserve, the Governor said they did their work on land and upon the water while they had also the promise of a very fine band. While they could hardly hope to achieve the success of the Manila bands he was looking forward to the day when the Police Reserve band would rank among the finest in the Far East.

The Reserve had done a great deal of work for the Colony. Every night fifty patrolmen were sent out and in this they were doing good service. He did not wish to put forward the names of any particular individuals of the force who had helped in that splendid organisation—it would be invidious to do so. He went on to refer to the assistance rendered to the force by the Chinese community and eulogised the generous offer of the supply of uniforms to the Chinese sections. Also, among their benefactors, were the Military authorities who had lent them rifles and other equipment, the Naval authorities for the loan of a maxim, Dr. Thomas, of the Tung Wah Hospital, who had done very good work in connection with the Ambulance section, the Standard Oil and Asiatic Petroleum Companies for the supply of petrol for the motor launches, a number of citizens—among them his old friend Mr. Ellis Kadoorie—for giving them ponies for the mounted troop, to the Jockey Club who had treated them handsomely in the upkeep of the stables, Dr. Noble and others for generously meeting the expenses of the mounted section.

Turning to the opening of the Club, His Excellency said he performed the service with a great deal of pleasure. "A number of gentlemen had come forward with their assistance in the formation of the Club including Mr. Eldon Potter. He observed they had a bar. Personally he had bars in Clubs but that bar was setting a good example to other bars in the Colony. In several ways, Alcohol drinks would only be sold between 12.00 and 2.00 and between 2.00 and 4.00. There was another whole new regulation and that was that no more than two drinks could be sold to any one person.

It would appear, from what fell from H.E. The Governor at the last meeting of Council, that the Government at last recognize the fact that it is impossible for one Sister to do the work of two Sisters and that it is impossible for one Sister to be in two different places at one and the same time, but much yet remains to be done and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will themselves now appoint a Commission to inquire into the Government Hospitals and their administration, organization and staff instead of obliging an Unofficial Member to keep on bombarding them with questions.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

### SOME INTERESTING RECORDS AND PROSPECTS.

One of the most interesting reports issued in China recently is the "Preliminary Report on the Statistics of Government Railways in China" for the six months ended June 30, 1916. The delay of about a year in its publication may be due to the fact that this is a massive effort on the part of the Division of Railway Statistics, which may also be a reason for its incompleteness in respect of many important items. Nevertheless, taking the report as a preliminary one, and that is all it is claimed to be, as a first compilation it still has no small value, and Dr. Henry C. Adams, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications, claims "the main facts which it presents are worthy of full confidence."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the CHINA MAIL.)

Sir,—In justice to the Unofficial Members of Council I hope that I may be permitted to correct the following erroneous statement, which occurs in your leader of Saturday last:—

"A Special Committee to inquire into these allegations (i.e. allegations regarding the inadequacy of the Government Nursing Staff) was asked for by the Unofficial Members, but, after certain explanations had been given and promises made by the Government, the demand for a Special Committee was not pressed."

The facts are as follows:—  
1. On the 7th May, 1914 (i.e. nearly 3 months before war broke out) the following resolution was moved by me in the Legislative Council, namely:—

"That the Governor-in-Council be requested to nominate (under the Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1888), five Unofficial Justices of the Peace as Commissioners for the purpose of instituting, making and conducting an inquiry as to the sufficiency in numbers, efficiency and organization of the Nursing Staff at the Government Hospitals and as to their terms of service, pay, and allowances."

2. Both Mr. Hewett, who seconded, and myself spoke most strongly in favour of that Resolution.

3. H.E. The Governor, however, declined to accept the Motion, and concluded a long speech with the following words:—

"I think if you leave this matter in the hands of the P.C.M.O., who has had experience at home and in East Africa, the Hon. Member on my left (the Colonial Secretary) who has had experience in the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements where there are very large hospitals, and my humble self, who have had experience in the Colony of Fiji, where they have a medical department which can show Hongkong some points, Hon. Members may rest assured the matter will be properly, sympathetically and adequately dealt with, with due regard to economy."

4. The resolution was then pressed to a division, and was voted for by all the 5 Unofficial Members of Council then present, but was thrown out by the Officials, who by the Rules of the Service were obliged to vote in conformity with the above intimation of His Excellency The Governor.

Accordingly it is quite clear that blame for the non-appointment of a Commission, and also the responsibility for the overworking of the Sisters which has since taken place, rests upon the shoulders of the Government and not upon the Unofficial Members of Council.

It would appear, from what fell from H.E. The Governor at the last meeting of Council, that the Government at last recognize the fact that it is impossible for one Sister to do the work of two Sisters and that it is impossible for one Sister to be in two different places at one and the same time, but much yet remains to be done and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will themselves now appoint a Commission to inquire into the Government Hospitals and their administration, organization and staff instead of obliging an Unofficial Member to keep on bombarding them with questions.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

## THE ACCIDENT TO THE "ATSUTA MARU."

It appears from Japan papers to hand that the N.Y.K. European liner "Atsuta Maru" (7,374 tons) ran on a rock near Nagasaki on the northern end of Omaki Island, Biogo Province, 14 1/2 miles from the 1st gate. The passengers were saved, but 95 were injured.

The "Atsuta Maru" was a 7,374-ton liner, built at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Works, Kobe, Japan. She was on her way from Kobe to Nagasaki when the accident occurred. The ship was damaged and had to be towed to a safe anchorage.

The accident was caused by the ship running aground on a rock near Nagasaki. The ship was damaged and had to be towed to a safe anchorage. The passengers were saved, but 95 were injured.



## THE WAR.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

## BRITISH PUSH FORWARD.

LONDON, Aug. 8. General Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says:—

Last night the British pushed forward east of Trones Wood and fighting on the outskirts of Guillemont is proceeding.

The enemy has not renewed his fruitless attacks north and east of Pozieres but is maintaining a heavy bombardment on this front and also other portions of the battle area.

We drove back a bomb attack east of the Leipzig salient. Parties who raided the German lines blew up dug-outs north of Rocqucourt.

The enemy aeroplanes endeavouring to cross our lines on a bombing expedition were out and scattered by four of our patrol and two of the enemy were forced to descend.

## LATER.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

South-west of Guillemont our line has been advanced 400 yards. The enemy made four attacks north-west of Pozieres. Three failed; the other enabled him to occupy fifty yards of trench.

The Germans in attacks north-west of Pozieres used flame-throwers.

The enemy shelled Longueval, Highwood and Pozieres heavily, also the vicinity of Mametz.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

## THE POZIERES PLATEAU.

## ENEMY'S IDEA OF ITS IMPORTANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 8. The importance the enemy attached to the capture of the plateau of Pozieres may be gauged by an Army Order circulated on the eve of the furious counter-attack made on the 6th inst. It says: "The position must be regained whatever the price." The details of the futile attack show that there was to have been successive waves at intervals of a hundred yards. The individual or detachment not resisting to death was to be court-martialed.

## SIMULTANEOUS FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 8. A communiqué says:—

While the British are attacking Guillemont we have advanced on their right east of Hill 139, north of Hardecourt.

An attack on the trenches we captured yesterday east of Monaca Farm was repulsed with heavy loss.

## STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS IN VERDUN REGION.

PARIS, Aug. 8. A strong enemy attack from Fleury to the north of the Thiaumont work was checked towards Fleury with heavy losses, but the enemy gained a foothold in the Thiaumont work after a stubborn fight which is still proceeding.

## FRENCH WAR MINISTER ON THE OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Aug. 8. The French War Minister, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's message on the occasion of the second anniversary of the War, says: "Decisive battles are progressing. We are attacking the enemy in perfect unity at a moment selected by us. The enemy will soon see his dream of domination vanish, and will fall back on every front."

## THE PRISONERS TAKEN AT ETO. THEIR WHEREABOUTS STILL UNKNOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 8. In the House of Commons, Mr. Robert Cecil stated that notwithstanding repeated inquiries through the United States Embassy, the Government has been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the prisoners taken by the Turks at Kut. The failure of the Turks to reply was most unsatisfactory and it is hoped that the Government will make some announcement in the near future.

## THE FIGHT NEAR THE CANAL.

## CLEARING THE BATTLEFIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 8. General Murray reports that the mounted troops are in contact with the Turkish rearguard, six miles east of Katia, where the enemy was entrenched at the beginning of his advance. The work of clearing the battlefield is proceeding. A quantity of rifles and other materials has been brought in. Up to the present 200 enemy dead have been buried in the area over which our counter-attack passed on the 4th inst.

An aeroplane bomb attack on Port Said and Suez did little damage and the casualties were slight.

LATER.

Special correspondents, describing the last phase of the Turkish attack on Egypt, agree that all German tricks failed. A Turkish officer among the captured admitted that our machine-guns were terrible. They cut down men like reaping corn. He marvelled that any escaped. The Turks scattered in small parties.

The hunt of the fighting was borne by the mounted Anzacs, who have done splendidly.

## THE GRECO-SERBIAN FRONT.

## BRITISH PATROL IN ACTION.

SALONIKA, August 8. A British patrol surprised and dispersed with bombs and bayonet a Bulgarian detachment in a village south of Dorian.

## THE TROOP TRAIN SCANDAL IN INDIA.

LONDON, August 8. Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that the wives and children of the Territorial who died in the troop train in India (referred to in several recent telegrams) will be granted the same rates of pension as if the men had been killed in action. He had proposed to the Army Council that the cases of men who were not Territorials should be similarly treated.

## BRITISH CABINET MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Aug. 8. Mr. Henderson, Minister of Education, has resigned.

LATER.

Mr. Henderson's resignation does not mean trouble in the Ministry. He resigned simply because his Labour work prevents him from devoting adequate time to the duties of his office as Minister of Education.

## LATER.

It is understood that Mr. Henderson will remain in the Cabinet as Labour Adviser.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN ARRANGEMENTS IN PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8. Under the new Anglo-Russian Agreement military organisation will be effected in Northern Persia by the development of a Persian Brigade and in Southern Persia by the formation of sufficiently strong contingents.

## OPIMUM SMUGGLING IN SCOTLAND.

## A CHINESE SAILOR HEAVILY FINED.

LONDON, August 8. A Chinese sailor has been fined 250 at Glasgow, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for attempting to smuggle opium.

The Procurator Fiscal said the authorities regarded opium-smuggling as an extremely grave matter. The Shipping trade also was anxious to suppress it, owing to the heavy fines imposed on ships carrying opium.

Several other opium prosecutions are pending in Glasgow.

## AMERICAN-MEXICAN DIFFERENCES.

## A SUGGESTION BY CARRANZA ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, August 9. General Carranza's suggestion for a Joint Commission to settle the differences between America and Mexico has been accepted.

## MR. RICHMAN IN HOME.

BOMBAY, August 8. Mr. RICHMAN (President of the Board of Trade) has arrived in Bombay for the purpose of discussing Anglo-Indian economic relations.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## GERMAN ATTACKS ON BRITISH POSITIONS REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 8. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—

North and north-east of Pozieres, after a bombardment, the enemy delivered determined attacks on our new lines at four o'clock in the morning. They entered our trenches in some places, but were driven out with many casualties.

Two strong attacks were delivered at nine o'clock in the morning, and they likewise were repulsed.

A further feeble attack was repulsed at four o'clock in the afternoon.

More prisoners have been captured.

There were minor encounters elsewhere, in which our bombers were successful.

## BATTLE OF POZIERES.

LONDON, Aug. 8. Reuter's special correspondent at the front reports:—The attack at Pozieres was delivered at the moment of sunset. Suddenly on a front of 2,000 yards the Australians and British speedily cleared out the indescribable mass which formed the German second line. The whole performance was the most successful of surprise operations. It occurred at a moment when the Germans were relieving: some were packing up and others were taking off their equipment. All bolted to their dugouts, in which many were bombed. The German artillery opened fire, killing numerous Germans including German prisoners. In three heavy night counter-attacks the Germans were heavily punished by barrage fire.

The news are elated at securing a commanding position, enabling them to see "The Promised Land."

## FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 8. A communiqué states:—The French in the afternoon brilliantly carried a line of German trenches near the Hem Wood and east of Monaca farm, capturing 120 prisoners and a dozen machine-guns.

The French made further progress south of Thiaumont, capturing machine-guns.

Numerous dead were found in the German trenches.

The French carried more houses in the western part of Fleury.

## FIGHTING IN THE STOKHOD REGION.

## RUSSIANS CAPTURE 2,000 PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8. A communiqué states:—The Russians, as the result of an impetuous attack, drove out the Austro-Germans from their trenches in the Stokhod region, capturing 2,000 officers and men.

Violent fighting is proceeding.

Numerous Austro-German wounded troops are coming in.

## ITALIAN SUCCESS.

## 3,600 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ROME, Aug. 7. A communiqué states:—Artillery activity continues between Adige and the Upper Isone.

In the Montebelluna area, we captured three guns, several dozen machine-guns, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, and 3,600 prisoners, including a hundred officers.

Bersaglier cyclists, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, took the hill and repulsed various counter-attacks.

## BRITISH POLICY RE ALIENS.

In the House of Commons on June 29th last there was an interesting and at times lively debate on the large number of enemy aliens who have not been interned by the Government.

The subject was raised by Mr. J. P. HICKS, who contended that it dragged very far behind public opinion; which was in favour of the internment or repatriation of every enemy alien, unless there were very good reasons to the contrary in particular cases. In the course of vigorous criticism of the Home Office, he said that there were still 18 restaurants in London just as German as if they were in Berlin.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, made a long and detailed reply on behalf of the Government.

He explained that about 75,000 Germans and Austrians were living in this country at the beginning of the war. All but 22,000 had been repatriated or interned, and of these 10,000 were women, 4,000 friendly aliens, and 1,000 aged people, leaving 6,000 exemptions on special grounds. After giving some typical cases to justify the policy of the Home Office towards these men, Mr. Samuel, who had been submitted to much cross-questioning by his critics, made some welcome admissions and concessions.

He agreed that it would be desirable to examine the cases of the enemy aliens remaining in prohibited areas in view of the nervousness in the public mind, and announced the appointment of Mr. Alan Sykes, M.P., and Sir Louis Dudgeon, Commissioners to review all the permits.

Turning to naturalization certificates, he announced that none were being granted to Germans now, and admitted that the matter required consideration before any further certificates were granted. It had been suggested in the debate that when enemy aliens were released from internment they would resume their business in competition with British traders. Mr. Samuel made the significant announcement that this was not the Government's policy. He was not "in his mind," but thought it premature to say what course would be adopted. Finally, he rejoined to see so much violence in the part of the public, and declared that the Government was not prepared to consider the release of enemy aliens.

He said that the Government was not prepared to consider the release of enemy aliens.

## AMERICAN CABLES.

(FROM THE MANILA "CABLENEWS.")

## GREAT HEAT IN AMERICA.

## 112 DEGREES IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 31. With the thermometer registering 112 in the business section, yesterday, it is believed that the climax of the heat wave has been reached.

Seventy deaths from heat prostration have occurred during the last two or three days, according to the official reports.

In this city a number of riots have taken place at the shore resorts where crowds fought for an opportunity to hire bathing suits, so that they could seek relief from the heat in the waters of Lake Michigan.

## THREATENED STRIKE OF AMERICAN RAILWAY MEN.

WASHINGTON, August 2. One hundred thousand railroad men, members of the affiliated brotherhoods, have voted to go out on strike, to enforce their demand for better working conditions and increased wages.

The date on which the men will quit work has not been announced but the railroad heads throughout the country are endeavouring to arrive at a settlement in order to prevent a paralyzing of railroad traffic in various sections of the country.

WASHINGTON, August 4. Government officials are doing all in their power to prevent the general strike of 400,000 railroad employees and a senate committee will in all likelihood be named to investigate the dispute between the railroad workers and officials.

President Wilson has been asked to use his good offices to prevent the strike and there is yet a possibility that the threatened walk-out of the railroad men may be prevented.

The strikers are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railroad Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

So far no railroads have been tied up but a number of them are threatened with a strike as a result of the vote.

## CHICAGO JEWISH NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 2. The plant of a Jewish newspaper published in this city has been partially wrecked by the explosion of a bomb.

## BRITISH STEAMER BLOWN UP IN VALPARAISO HARBOUR.

WASHINGTON, August 1. The British steamer "Ecuador" of 1,768 tons, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has been blown up at Valparaiso. As a result of the explosion, twenty of those on board were killed.

## HUGHES A SUFFRAGIST.

WASHINGTON, August 2. Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican Presidential candidate, has announced that he is in favour of the woman suffrage movement.

## MILITIA FIGHT FLOODS.

WASHINGTON, August 4. The militia men on the border are now engaged in fighting the flooded Rio Grande instead of hostile Mexicans.

Recent rains have caused great floods along the border and the Rio Grande has overflowed and caused a great deal of damage to property at various points.

News has reached Shanghai of the death at Salonika of Sister Augustine Bewick, Sister of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Sister Augustine Bewick was the sister of Mrs. Archibald Little, whom she followed with her good wishes in all her travels. This was especially the case, the Shanghai Mercury says, on her voyage in the s.s. Leuchter, the first steamer that the late Mr. Archibald Little took up the Rapids of the Upper Yangtze, on which occasion, as Mrs. Little often said laughingly, she was the captain's mate. Sister Augustine had worked for over 40 years in the Balkans where she was perhaps better known than anyone. She wrote herself out by her exertions for the Turkish refugees in 1912 and 1913, again worked her hardest for the Bulgarian widows and orphans left behind at Salonika, was decorated by the King of Bulgaria, and was always the friend of everyone of every nationality in trouble or distress. So untimely as it is, the death of Sister Augustine is a great loss to the world.

**An Unhygienic Mouth**  
is a standing menace to health.

**PYORRHOCIDE POWDER**

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an incipient pyorrheal nature. It is medicated with Dentalium thus establishing its value in the treatment of soft, bleeding, spongy gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of

**PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease)**

Correct and prevent pyorrheal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice. PYORRHOCIDE is a tooth and mouth cleanser of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissues.

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## To-day's Advertisements

## TO-MORROW'S

## CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

BY THE

## THE HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY

(Assisted by Mr. DENMAN FULLER)

COMMENCING AT 9.20 P.M.

## PROGRAMME:

PART I.	PART II.
1. "Lights are flashing" Oliver	8. "In this Hour of Softened Speech" Pines
2. "The Company" Fladen	9. "The Frolic" (Pagliacci) Lencavallo
3. "Till I wake" Fladen	10. "The Frolic" (Pagliacci) Lencavallo
4. "Myself when young" Lehmann	11. "The Frolic" (Pagliacci) Lencavallo
5. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	12. "Down in the Forest" London Ronalds
6. "His First Song Trouser" Miss Nora Moon	13. "Sally (1st movement)" Schütz
7. "Doctor McGinn" Miss Nora Moon	14. "Fuzzy Wuzzy" Kipling
8. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	15. "Goodnight" Oliver
9. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	
10. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	
11. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	
12. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	
13. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	
14. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	
15. "The Jewel Song" (Faust) Gounod	

**DOCTOR**

**NOTICE**

WANTED for the "A. S. Taiwan" to sail on or about 14th August (for the voyage to Sydney). Return trip if required.

Apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
Hongkong, Aug. 9, 1916.

THOSE interested in the Yacht "WHITE ROSE" Call L. E. & Co. on SATURDAY the 12th inst. at 4 PM. Hongkong, Aug. 9, 1916.

(Continued on page 6)







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